WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. A method for treatment of gastrointestinal tumors by administering compounds, having the formula:

$$A\text{-}X_1\text{-}NO_2$$

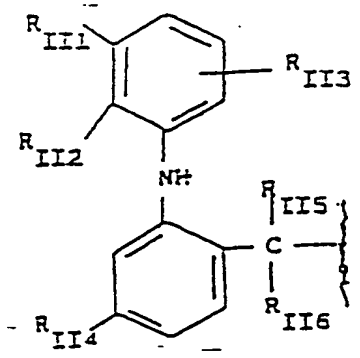
or their salts, where:

A = $R(COX)_t$ wherein t is an integer 0 or 1;

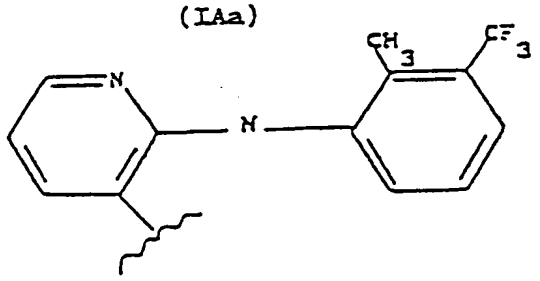
X = O, NH, NR_{1C} wherein R_{1C} is a linear or branched alkyl having from 1 to 10 C atoms;

R is chosen from the following groups:

Group I A), where t = 1,



(IAa)



(IAb)

where:

R_{II5} is H, a linear C_1-C_3 alkyl, or a branched C_1-C_3 alkyl;

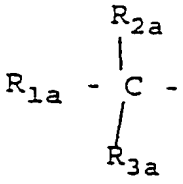
R_{II6} has the same structure as R_{II5},

R_{II1}, R_{II2} and R_{II3} are each hydrogen, linear C_1-C_6 alkyl, branched C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, Cl, F, or Br;

R_{II4} has the same structure as R_{II1} or is bromine;

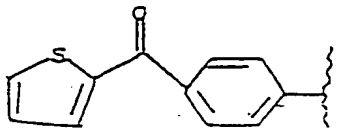
Group II A) chosen from the following:

where, when t = 1, R is

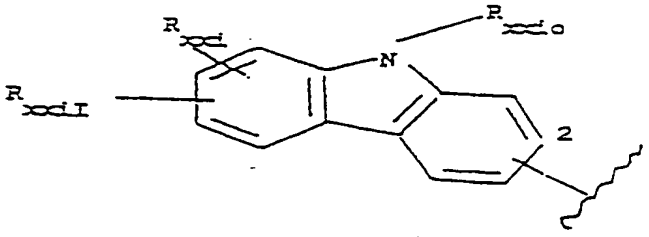


where R_{2a} and R_{3a} are H, a linear C_1-C_{12} alkyl, a branched C_1-C_{12} alkyl, or allyl, with the proviso that when one of the two is allyl the other is H;

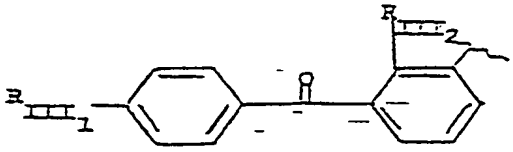
R_{1a} is chosen from the subgroup II Aa) consisting of



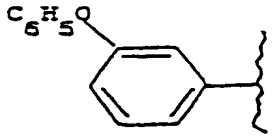
(II)



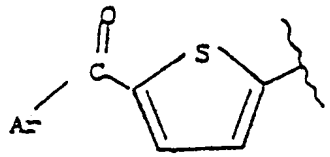
(XXI)



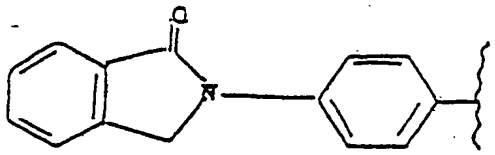
(IV)



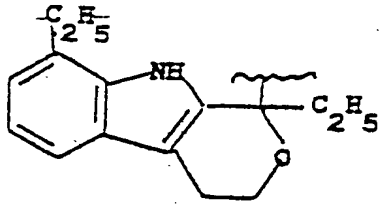
(VII)



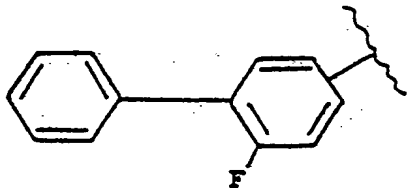
(XXXV)



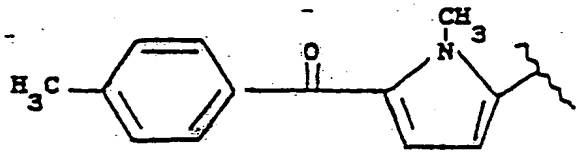
(VI)



(VIII)

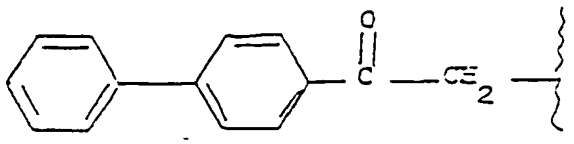


(IX)



(X)

, and



(III)

wherein:

in the residue of formula (IV):

R_{III1} is H or SR_{III3} where R_{III3} contains from 1 to 4 linear or branched C atoms; and

R_{III2} is H or hydroxy;

in the residue of formula (XXI):

R_{xxio} is H, a linear alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, a branched alkyl having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a C_1-C_6 alkoxy-carbonyl bound to a C_1-C_6 carboxyalkyl, or a C_1-C_6 alkanoyl, optionally substituted with halogen, benzyl or halobenzyl, benzoyl or halobenzoyl;

R_{xxi} is H, halogen, hydroxy, CN, a C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally containing OH groups, a C_1-C_6 alkoxy, acetyl, benzyloxy, SR_{xxi2} where R_{xxi2} is a C_1-C_6 alkyl; a perfluoroalkyl having a 1-3 C atoms, a C_1-C_6 carboxyalkyl optionally containing OH groups, NO_2, sulphamoyl, dialkyl sulphamoyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, or difluoroalkylsulphonyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms;

R_{xxil} is halogen, CN, a C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally containing one or more OH groups, a C_1-C_6 alkoxy, acetyl, acetamido, or benzyloxy,
SR_{III3} is as above defined, a perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, NO_2, amino, mono- or dialkylamino having from 1 to 6 C atoms,

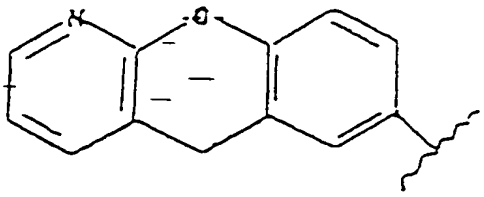
sulphamoyl, a dialkyl sulphamoyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, difluoroalkylsulphamoyl; or R_{xxi} together with R_{xxii} is an alkylene dioxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms;

In the residue of formula (XXXV):

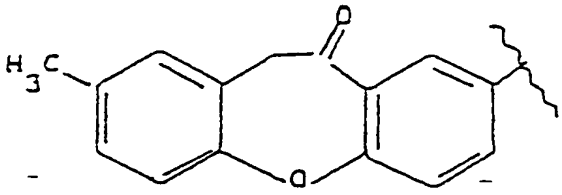
Ar is phenyl, hydroxyphenyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, an alkanoyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a trialalkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, cyclopentyl o-hexyl o-heptyl, thienyl, furyl, furyl containing OH, or pyridyl;

Subgroup II Ab) consisting of:

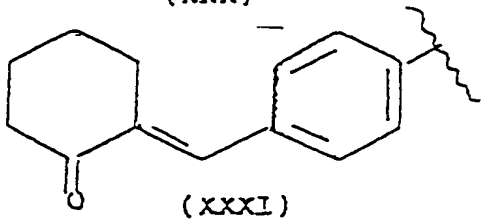
II Ab) :



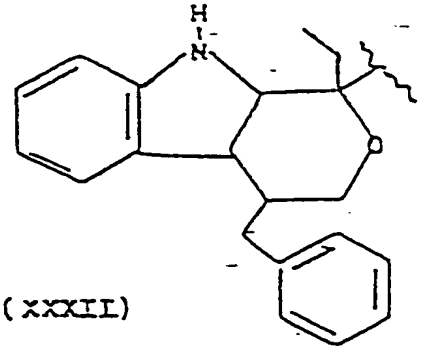
IIIa)



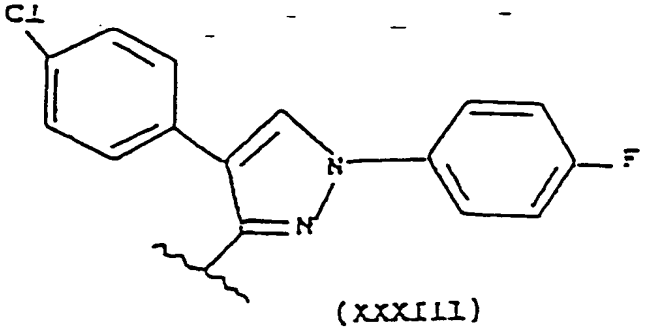
(XXX)



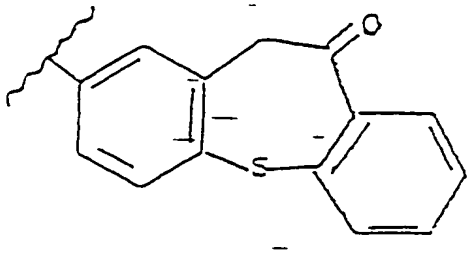
(XXXI)



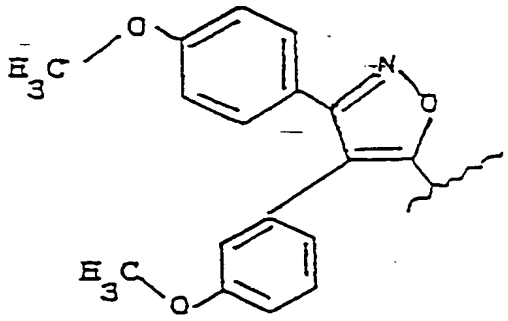
(XXXII)



(XXXIII)



(XXXVI)



(XXXVII)

wherein:

when IIIa) contains -CH(CH_3)-COOH it is known as pranoprofen: α-methyl-5H-(1) benzopyran (2,3-b) pyridine-7-acetic acid;

when residue (XXX) contains -CH(CH_3) -COOH it is known as bermoprofen: dibenz (b,f) oxepin-2-acetic acid;

residue (XXXI) is known as CS-670: 2-(4-2(2-oxo-1-cyclohexylidenemethyl) phenyl) propionic acid, when the radical is -CH(CH_3) -COOH;

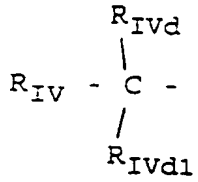
when residue (XXXII) contains group -CH_2COOH it is known as pemedolac;

when residue (XXXIII) is saturated with -CH_2COOH it is known as pyrazolac: 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl) 3-pyrazolyl acid derivatives;

when residue (XXXVI) is saturated with -$CH(CH_3)$-COO- it is known as zaltoprofen;

when residue (XXXVII) is CH_2-COOH it derives from the known mofezolac: 3,4-di p-methoxyphenyl) isoxazol-5-acetic acid;

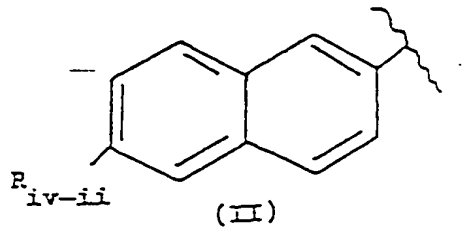
Group IIIA), where t = 1,



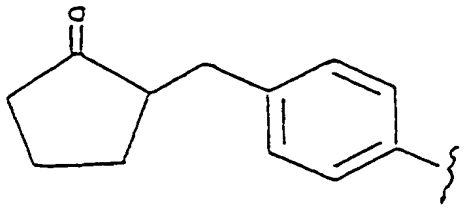
wherein:

at least one of R_{Ivd} and R_{Ivd1} is H and the other a linear or branched C_1-C_6 alkyl, or difluoroalkyl with the alkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, or R_{Ivd} and R_{Ivd} jointly form a methylene group;

R_{IV} has the following structure:

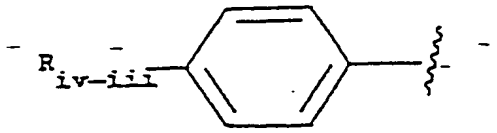


(II)



, or

(X)



(III)

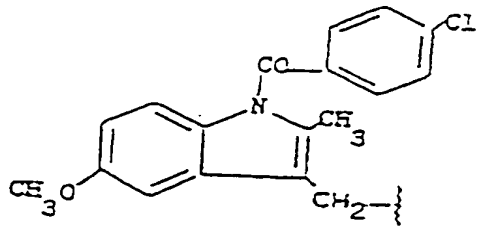
where:

in the residue of formula (II):

R_{IV-II} is selected from the group consisting of an alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a cycloalkyl having from 3 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, a trifluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, vinyl, ethynyl, halogen, an alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a difluroalkoxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyloxy having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylthiomethyloxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylmethylthio with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, cyano, difluoromethylthio, a substituted phenyl-, and phenylalkyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 8 C atoms;

$R_{IV\text{-}III}$ is a C_2-C_5 alkyl, a C_2 or C_3 alkyloxy, allyloxy, phenoxy, phenylthio, a cycloalkyl having from 5 to 7 C atoms, optionally substituted at position 1 by a C_1-C_2 alkyl;

Group IV A)

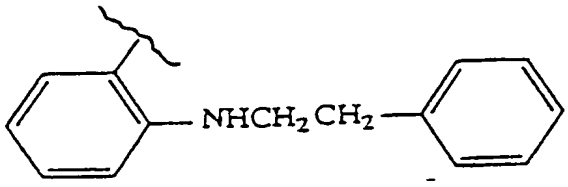


(IV)

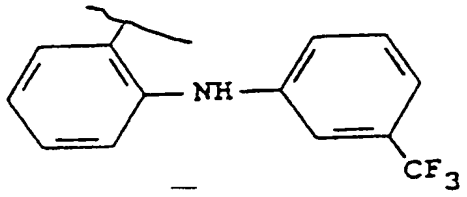
where A = RCOO, t = 1,

Group V A) chosen from the following:

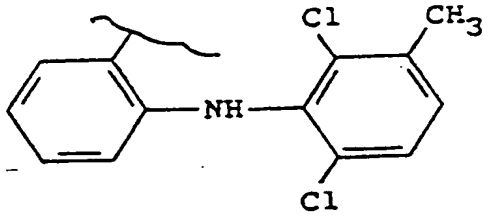
Subgroup V Aa) residues chosen from the following, where t = 1



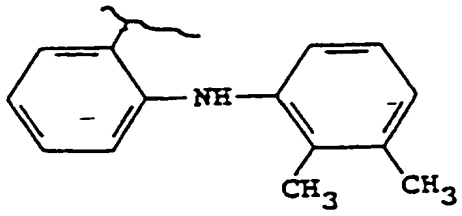
(V Aa1)



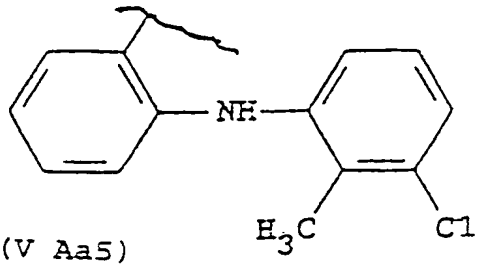
(V Aa2)



(V Aa3)

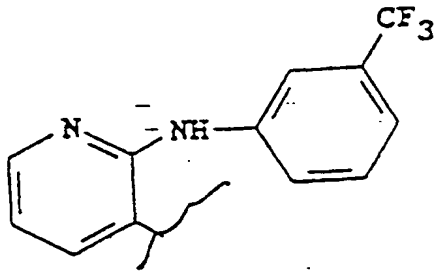


(V Aa4)



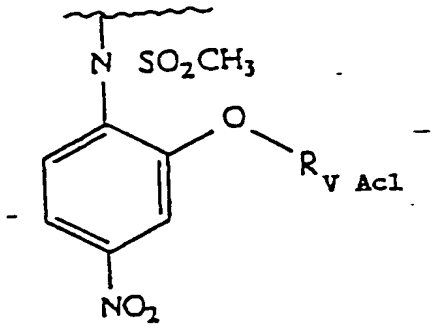
(V Aa5)

subgroup V Ab), residue, where t = 1:

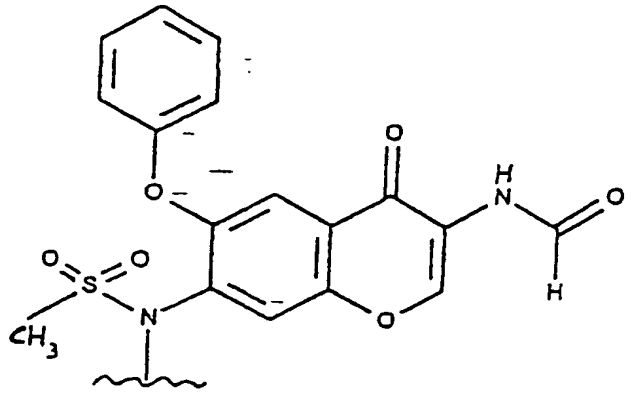


(V Ab1)

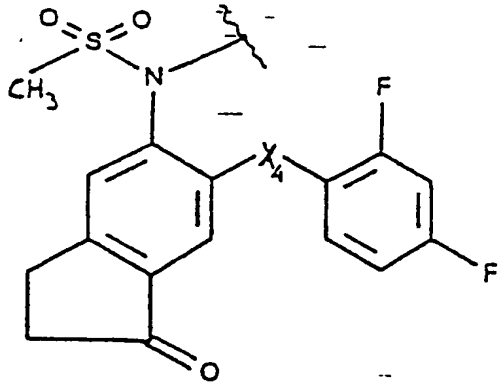
subgroup V Ac), residue, where t = 0 and R is as follows:



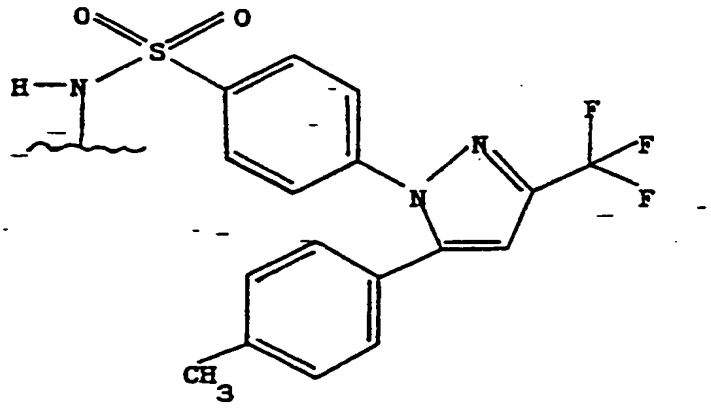
(V Ac1)



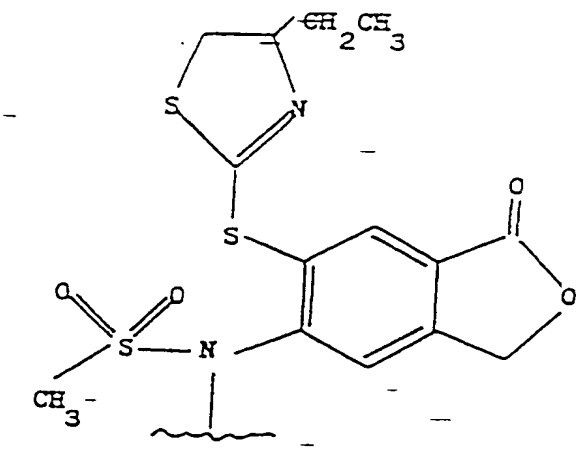
(V Ac2)



(V Ac3)

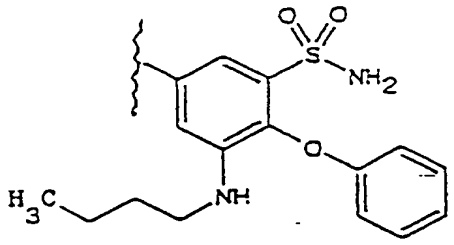


(V Ac4)

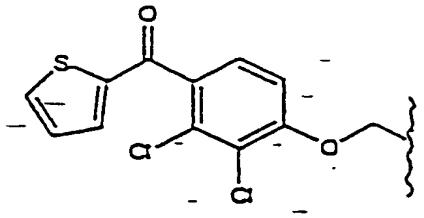


(V Ac5)

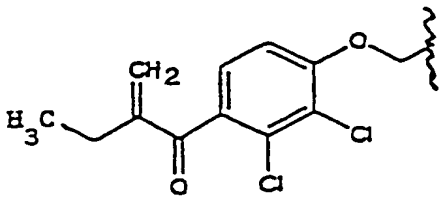
subgroup V Ad) residues, where t = 1 and R is as follows:



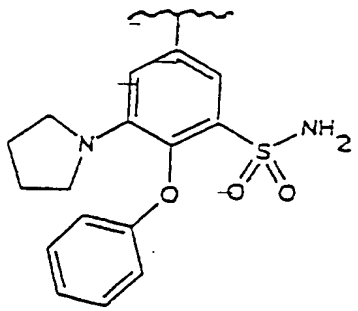
(V Ad1)



(V Ad2)

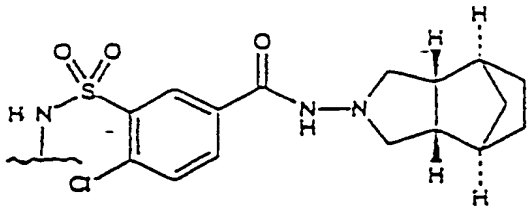


(V Ad3)

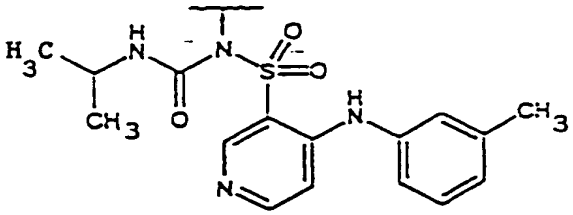


(V Ad4)

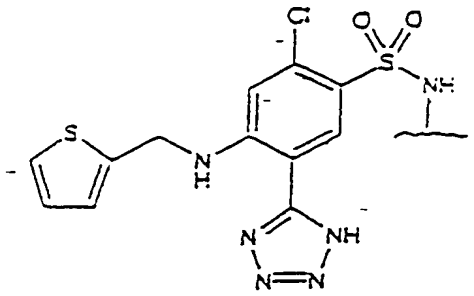
subgroup Ae) residues, where t = 1 and R is as follows:



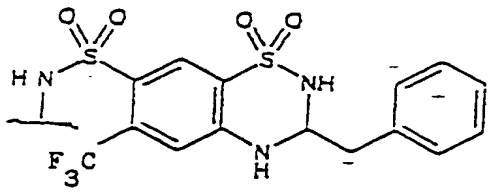
(V Ae1)



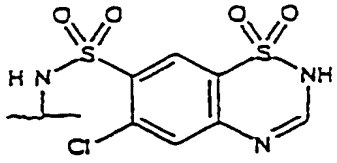
(V Ae2)



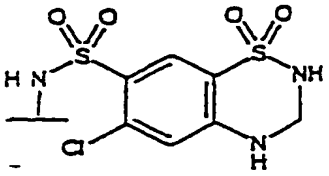
(V Ae3)



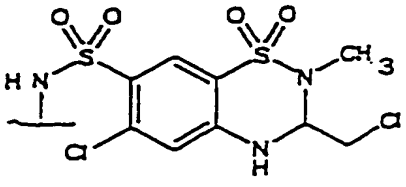
(V Ae4)



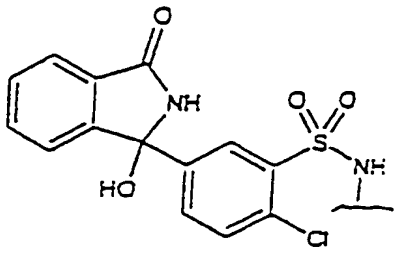
(V Ae5)



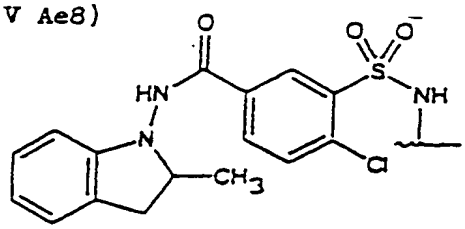
(V Ae6)



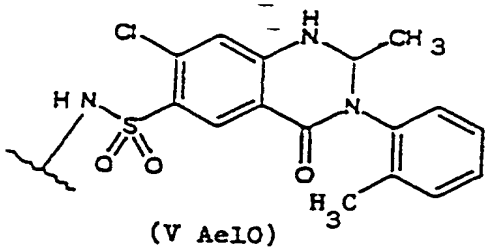
(V Ae7)



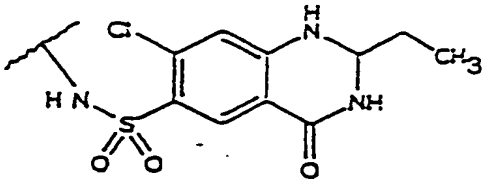
(V Ae8)



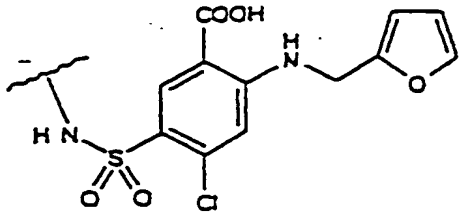
(V Ae9)



(V Ae10)



(V Ae11)



(V Ae12)

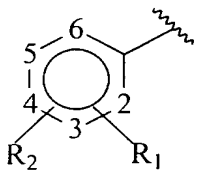
wherein:

in compounds (V Ac1) Rvac1 attached to the oxygen atom in position 2 of the benzene ring of the N - (4-nitro-phenyl)methansulphonamide can be phenyl or cyclohexane, when Rvac1 is phenyl the residue is that of nimesulfide;

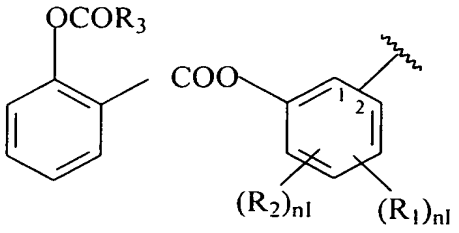
in compounds (V Ac2) the residue of 3-formylamino-7-methylsulfonylamino-6-phenoxy-4H-1-bezopyran-4-one has been shown;

in compounds (V Ac3) the atom X_4 that links the radical 2,4-difluorothiophenyl to position 6 of the indanone ring of the residue 5-methanesulfonamido-1-indanone can be sulfur or oxygen;

Group VIA), where t = 1,



(Ia)



(Ib)

where:

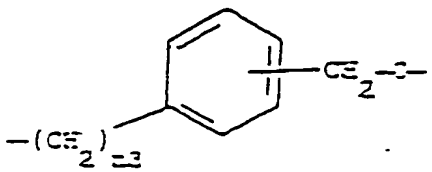
R_1 is group $OCOR_3$; where R_3 is methyl, ethyl or a linear or branched C_3-C_5 alkyl, or the residue of a single-ring heterocycle having 5 or 6 atoms which can be aromatic, partially or totally hydrogenated, containing one or more heteratoms independently chosen from O, N and S; R_2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, a linear or whenever possible branched alkyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms, a linear or whenever possible branched alcoxyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms; a linear or whenever possible branched perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms, for example trifluoromethyl, nitro, amino, mono- or di (C_{1-4}) alkylamino;

R_1 and R_2 jointly are the dioxymethylene group, with the proviso that when X = NH, then X_1 is ethylene and R_2 = H; R_1 cannot be $OCOR_3$ at position 2 when R_3 is methyl; nl being an integer from 0 to 1;

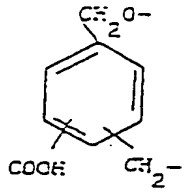
X_1 in formula A-X_1-NO_2 is a bivalent connecting bridge chosen from the following:

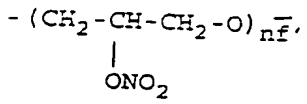
- YO

where Y is a linear or branched C_1-C_{20} alkylene, or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene having from 5 to 7 carbon atoms;

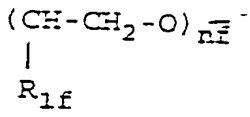


where n_3 is an integer from 0 to 3;





where nf' is an integer from 1 to 6;



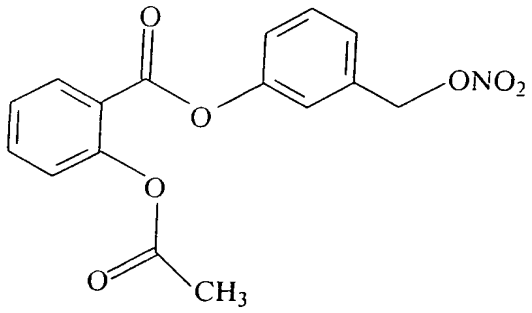
where R_{1f} = H or CH_3 and nf is an integer from 1 to 6.

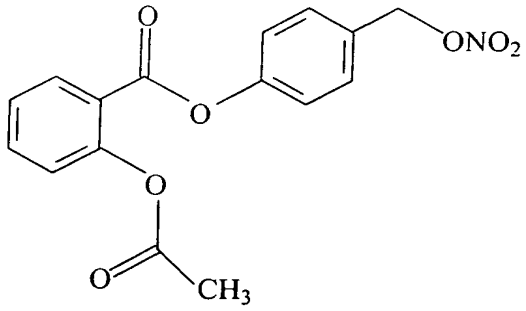
2. The method according to Claim 1, in which R is selected from groups IIA) and VIA).

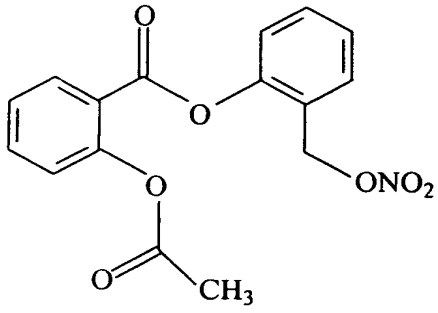
3. The method according to Claim 1, in which R is as defined by group IIA), wherein R_{3a} = H, R_{2a} = CH_3, R_{1a} is the formula (IX) and X = O.

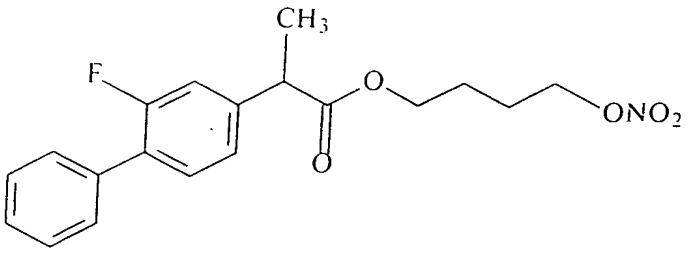
4. The method according to Claim 1, in which R is as defined by group VIA) (formula Ia), wherein R_1 is the group $OCOR_3$ with R_3 = CH_3, R_2 = H and X = O; R_1 is in the ortho position to CO.

5. A method for treatment of gastrointestinal tumors, according to Claim 1, by administering compounds having the following formulas:









6. Use of compounds from groups IA) to VIA) for the treatment of gastrointestinal tumors.